इसका अनुसंधान कराया, लोगों की आंखें खुल गई । मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि आपने जो कुछ किया है और जिस तरह की बातें आपने कही हैं, इम्मीडिएटली आपको आगे बढ़ना चाहिए । साथ –साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जनता को भी सावधान करना चाहिए । जो बातें आपने यहां कही हैं, जितना भी लिट्रेचर या किसी सोर्स से भी जनता को जानकारी दे सकते है, जनता को जानकारी दें ।

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, he does not want injections at all. *(Interruptions)*

श्री शरद पवार : इसलिए सुपारी और तम्बाकू कम खाना चाहिए ।

श्री सभापति : इसका कोई इन्जेक्शन नही है ।

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, I would like to thank you personally for your valuable suggestions. Sir, you said that J have to take this to my highest leader. Sir, literally, once a week my Prime Minister discusses all the health issues with me and he is very much concerned about health issues and there is going to be lot of changes—both policy as well as implementation—in the health sector in the days to come and health concern of ordinary citizen is a priority and we are going to give quality health care. The name 'quality' is going to be there and all the issues we are going to take up in the days to come.

Incentives for Rabi production targets

*246. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:†
DR.AKHILESHDAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to provide incentives to States for meeting Rabi targets;

(b) if so, the steps being taken and incentives that are being provided to States to meet Rabi targets:

(c) whether any concrete programme of action has been prepared to

† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Prof. Alka Balram Kshatriya.

meet the shortage of Kharif production which was affected due to delay in monsoon;

(d) whether despite sluggish Kharif production, foodgrain output in 2004 has been up; and

(e) if so, whether Government are confident of meeting foodgrain shortage so that the demand of foodgrains by States are fully met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) In addition to on-going programmes, it has been announced by the Government to give incentives in the form of rewards to encourage the States in achieving the Rabi production targets. There will be a grant of Rs. 1 crore and one silver plaque to the best performing State in each of the identified 5 groups of the States. The State could utilize the grant for purchase of equipment to enhance efficiency and also give honorarium to the deserving officers/teams/farmers who have helped in achieving the targets.

(c) An intensified Rabi campaign 2004-05 has been launched for increasing production. Steps to be taken for enhancing the Rabi production like expansion of area under different crops by utilizing Rabi fallows, ensuring the availability of inputs, propagation of latest crop production technologies, etc. were discussed with States in the National Conference on Rabi Campaign held in September, 2004. It was followed by campaigns at Zonal level.

For maximizing Rabi production, the media campaign through video-audio spots on Doordarshan and All India Radio as well as print media, has been intensified all over the country to give tips to the farmers for adoption of latest production technologies. Kisan Call Centres are also active for providing information on up-tcKJate know how and technology to farmers.

(d) and (e) Considering the efforts being made by the Government and favourable soil moisture and weather conditions so far, it is envisaged

that the additional foodgrains production in the Rabi season would meet the likely shortage in the Kharif foodgrains output.

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय : सभापति महोदय, कृषि हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ की हड्डी है । अच्छी कृषि की वजह से देश की आर्थिक वृध्दि दर ऊंची हो जाती है, लेकिन इस साल मानसून देरी से आने के कारण खरीफ फसल कम हुई है । इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए अब हमें अपना पूरा ध्यान रबी फसल पर केन्द्रित करना चाहिए जिसके लिए पानी की बहुत जरुरत रहेगी । लेकिन हमारे यहां सिंचाई की पूरी व्यवस्था नही होने के कारण मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि रबी की फसल के लिए महत्वपूर्ण वाटर मैनेजमेंट स्कीम में सुधार करने के लिए क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से कोई चर्चा की है और उस चर्चा के महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे क्या है ?

श्री शरद पवार : सभापति महोदय, यह बात सही है कि इस साल खरीफ प्रोडक्शन पिछले साल से कम हुआ है । मानसून कई राज्यों में ठीक नही था, इसलिए जहां पिछले साल हमारा खरीफ का टोटल प्रोडक्शन 113 लाख टन था, इस साल प्रोडक्शन 100 लाख टन हुआ । इस तरह खरीफ प्रोडक्शन में हम 13 लाख टन से पिछड़े है । इसे कम्पनसेट करने के लिए हमने रबी कैम्पेन पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया है । मुझे खुशी है कि रबी कैम्पेन में अभी तक की रिपोर्ट संतोषजनक है । अब 13 लाख टन के गैप को पूरा भरने के की परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है और पिछले साल जो प्रोडक्शन हुआ था उतना ही प्रोडक्शन इस साल हो जाएगा । ऐसा करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के साथ 5 जगहों पर अलग- अलग मीटिंग्स की गयी है और इन मीटिंग्स में पानी का प्रबंध , बिजली का प्रबंध, खाद का प्रबंध, सीड का प्रबंध और एग्रीकल्चर क्रेडिट का प्रबंध ठीक तरह से हो , इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया गया है । महोदया, मुझे खुशी है कि इस कार्य में राज्य सरकारों ने अच्छा सहयोग दिया है ।

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय : सभापति महोदय, कृषि का उत्पादन सकल घरेलू उत्पादन का 22 प्रतिशत है और देश की 58 प्रतिशत जनता कृषि के माध्यम से जीविका प्राप्त करती है । कृषि मंत्री जी ने भी अपने उतर में कहा है कि सरकार भी कृषि पैदावार में वृध्दि के लिए प्रोत्साहन और जरुरी संसाधन उपलब्ध कराती है । लेकिन हमारे यहां कृषि विकास हेतु योग्य न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य प्रणाली में स्पष्ट भेदभाव तथा वैकल्पिक उत्पादन व बाजारों का पूरा विकास न होने के कारण किसानो को नुकसान होता है । इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इसके लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाए है । महोदय, मैं, एक और बात की ओर आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूं । महोदय कपास उगाने वाला किसान अलग- अलग मंत्रालयों के बीच फंस जाता है क्योंकि उगाने का काम और मदद कृषि मंत्रालय करता है , लेकिन उस के न्यूनतम दाम टैक्सटाइल मिनिस्ट्री तय करती है और आयात निर्यात का काम कॉमर्स मिनिस्ट्री करती है । तो इन सब के बीच जो किसान फंस जाता है, उसे बचाने के लिए कृषि मंत्री महोदय ने क्या इन मिनिस्ट्रीज के साथ बातचीत की है और कोई ठोस कदम उठाए हैं?

श्री सभापति : माननीय सदस्या ने प्रश्न को बहुत सीरियसली लिया है।

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय : सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत बडी प्रॉब्लम है।

श्री शरद पवार : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने इस बारे में जो कंसर्न बतलायी है, उनसे मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूं क्योंकि इस बार कपास का रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन हुआ है। महोदय, पुराना कैरी ओवर स्टॉक और इस साल का उत्पादन इन दोनों को मिलाकर देश की जरुरत से कई गुना ज्यादा माल इस साल देश में रहेगा। अब इस के लिए एक ही रास्ता है कि कम-से-कम हम 20 या 30 लाख बेल कपास दुनिया में एक्सपोर्ट कर सकेंगे। तो यहां की प्राइस लेवल ठीक हो जाएगी और इसलिए कॉमर्स मिनिस्ट्री, टेक्सटाईल मिनिस्ट्री और एग्रिकल्वर मिनिस्ट्री , तीनों ने बैठकर कुछ एक नई नीति बनाई है और मुझे विश्वास है कि इस हफ्ते मंत्रिमंडल की अप्रूवल लेकर इस पर हम अमल करना शुरू करेंगे कि जिससे बाजार में जो कपास की कीमतें कम हो रही हैं, उससे कपास उत्पादन करने वाले जो किसान है, उनको राहत मिलेगी।

SHRI EM. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that for maximising Rabi production, tips to the farmers for adoption of the latest production technologies are being given. Kisan Call Centres are also active for providing information on up-to-date know-how and technology to the farmers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many Kisan Call Centres are there in the country and how many agriculturists are covered in each Kisan Call Centre. And, whether it is funded by the Central Government or the State Government.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, I will collect the information and send it to the hon. Member.

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the output production has been affected because of deficiency in rainfall. Still we are depending on the vagaries of monsoon. So, there is every necessity to indulge in diversification of crops. It has been stated in the fifth Mid-Term Review, December, 2004, water intensive paddy areas have to divert to oilseeds which we are importing. Therefore, we have to strengthen ourselves in oilseeds production. My question is: what exactly is the Government of India contemplating to make the farmer to indulge in the cropping pattern so that he can produce more products with less water? As per the figures given in the Review, the oilseed production was 190 million tonnes in 2002-03 and your achievement was 170 million tonnes and your estimation is 150 million tonnes for 2004-05. It indicates oilseeds

production is going down. So, the need of the hour is to produce more oilseeds.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: So, what exactly is the Government planning to do to encourage oilseed production in the country because it is specifically mentioned in the Mid-Term Review?

The other point is, the farmers especially in the Southern India, are producing more oilseeds. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what incentives the Government is giving to them.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, last year, we had given a lot of weightage to the paddy and wheat because the food security was the main problem before the country. We are absolutely self-sufficient in paddy and wheat. Not only self-sufficient, but, India is the second largest producer of paddy and wheat in the world. We have taken a conscious decision to reduce the area under paddy. Though we are exporting Basmati Rice and earning precious foreign exchange, we should also remember that by exporting 1 kilogram of Basmati Rice, we are also exporting 2,000 litres of water. So, paddy takes too much of water and that is why the time has come to introduce new crops, encourage farmers to shift from paddy to other crops like pulses, oilseeds and horticulture. These three areas have been identified. We would like to give a lot of weightage and incentives to the farmers to shift to these three areas.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I have a small and pointed question to put Sir, there is a heavy demand from the States for inputs, especially urea and other fertilizers during this season because farmers are not getting fertilizers and are being sold in the grey market at exorbitant price. This issue was raised even in the recently held conference. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry will be able to supply the required quantity of fertilizer that is needed by the States.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, I agree that there is too much demand for urea in the country. Last year, the total supply of urea was 24,000 tonnes and this year we have supplied 31,000 tonnes so far. But, still, there is a shortage because sizeable farmers have gone in for Rabi Crop

and hence there is a demand. I am confident that we will be able to fulfil the demands of farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Landscape railway stations

*247. SHRIC. PERUMAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to landscape railway stations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue from the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Railway has no proposal for landscape railway stations. However, Railways have selected 319 stations to be developed as Model Stations as per the list enclosed as Appendix. Following additional works are envisaged under the scheme:—

- Guidance of passengers by way of improved signages and provision of National train enquiry system.
- Provision of train indication boards.
- Provision of self printing ticket machines.
- Improvement in waiting rooms/booking office by providing adequate furniture,-better counters with adequate space for queuing.
- Provision of modular catering stalls.
- Improved circulating area with adequate space for parking of various types of vehicles with better illumination.
- Provision of "Pay and Use toilets".
- Provisions of public telephone and internet.

Works on 61 stations have been completed.